

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورنن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Blizzard devastates north U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP). — A deadly blizzard devastated much of the northern part of the United States today, while hurricane-force winds swept through the south. At least 12 persons were killed in the storms. The northern blizzard was so severe — "one of the strongest in many years," according to the National Weather Service — that saving lives was the top priority of thousands of rescue workers activated across the north. "Being lost in open country during a blizzard is almost certain death," the weather service cautioned.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1978 — SAFAR 18, 1398

Hardline summit begins Feb. 2

ALGIERS, Jan. 26 (AFP). — A summit meeting of Arab leaders opposed to Egypt's peace talks with Israel will be held here next Thursday and Friday (Feb. 2 and 3), the official Algerian news agency (RAS) reported today. The summit will be attended by Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the agency said, quoting a "well informed source in Algeria" for the dates. The agency also said the summit meeting would be preceded by a preparatory conference of foreign ministers next Tuesday and Wednesday. For this announcement, it quoted a "reliable source". The agency said it believed that Algeria had begun contacts with the countries concerned and the Palestinians on the summit.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

U.S. Mideast envoys to meet in Amman

Dayan: Declaration of principles for peace now within reach

AVIV, Jan. 26 (R). — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today said Israel and Egypt were within reach of agreement on a declaration of principles governing Middle East peace.

Mr. Dayan turned to the question of whether such an agreement would persuade Jordan to join the peace progress. He said he had been told by the United States at the start of the Jerusalem talks that if a declaration of principles was agreed then Jordan would most likely join the negotiations.

not judge his attitude. But he said the United States still hoped that agreement in a set of principles might coax Jordan into the negotiations.

Atherton to meet U.S. Mideast envoys in Amman

Word that Mr. Atherton planned to meet U.S. Middle East ambassadors in Amman on Saturday aroused speculation that he might be making an effort to draw Jordan into the peace process.

But an American spokesman discounted this. The spokesman said the meeting of ambassadors was routine and had no special diplomatic significance. The spokesman said Mr. Atherton would make a courtesy call on King Hussein in Amman.

During the day Mr. Atherton met Prime Minister Menachem Begin and told reporters afterwards that he thought his meetings over the past few days had "brought matters forward."

Mr. Begin told reporters the meeting had also touched on the question of American arms sales to the Middle East. He did not go into details. But Israel is disturbed at proposals to sell advanced American aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Wetzman in Cairo next week

Both Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan confirmed that Israel was likely to send Defence Minister Ezer Weizman to resume his part in the Cairo defence talks next week.

Mr. Begin said the decision would be made by the Israeli cabinet on Sunday and he thought ministers would agree to send Mr. Weizman to Cairo. There seemed no immediate prospect of resuming the foreign ministers' talks — supposed to run in concert with the defence ministers' meeting.

Diplomats were waiting to see if the heated atmosphere generated by acrimonious public exchanges in the past had cooled down sufficiently to think about reviving the political talks.

Mr. Dayan said that if the Egyptians balked at restarting direct talks then indirect negotiations should be possible. Israel Radio said Mr. Weizman had asked Brig.-Gen. Avraham Tamir, a member of the Israeli military delegation, to return from Cairo for consultations.

The radio said he would arrive later today.

Knesset leader wants U.S. kept out of M.E. talks

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 (R). — Israel should not attempt to draw the United States into Middle East peace-making, Prof. Moshe Arens, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee said today.

Speaking to students at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Prof. Arens said the American intervention in the peace talks would eventually lead to U.S. pressure on Israel.

"However pure American intentions may be at the beginning," he said, "it is only natural that in the course of the discussions American proposals neither we nor the Egyptians had thought of, will lead to U.S. pressure on us to accept it."

"Our Foreign Ministry will thus be making a mistake if they think there are advantages in persuading or forcing the Americans to take an active part in the dialogue between Israel and Egypt."



President Mohammad Anwar Sadat (left) and his Prime Minister Mamdouh Salim (right) Wednesday attend a special dedication service of a 16x11 foot silver-plated sepulchre recently installed at the Sayidah Zeinab Mosque in Cairo. (AP wirephoto)

Prince Hassan arrives in New York for round of technical talks

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — After three days of intensive discussions in the American capital here, Crown Prince Hassan and his twenty-strong delegation flew to New York this afternoon for the last segment of the working visit to the United States.

Immediately after arrival in New York, Prince Hassan, accompanied by Ambassador Abdullah Saleh, U.N. Ambassador Hazem Nuseibeh, Dr. Hanna Odeh, Dr. Ahmad Mango and Dr. Sultan Lutfi, went directly into a working session with senior officials of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies for talks on possible means of bilateral cooperation between the institute and various Jordanian organisations.

After the meeting, Crown Prince Hassan attends a private dinner in his honour, and in the evening enjoys one of the rare non-working segments of the visit here — an evening at the theatre, to enjoy a performance of "The King and I".

Friday's schedule in New York includes several technical meetings in the morning with United Nations officials, a luncheon hosted by former Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and a reception in the late afternoon hosted by the United States International Council, a grouping of the leaders of major American corporations, labour unions and research organisations.

On the technical and economic side of things yesterday, an important meeting was held at the headquarters of the World Bank here, attended on the Jordanian side by National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh. Major topics of discussion, Dr. Odeh told the Jordan Times, included a review of the Dead Sea potash extraction scheme, which is now expected to cost some \$425 million, and the stage two projects of the Jordan Valley irrigation scheme, including, most notably, construction of the Maqarin Dam across the Yarmouk River along the Syrian border. The World Bank is involved in helping to finance both projects, in the form of soft loans, and

the meeting yesterday was to review progress to date on both projects and to look ahead to the future within the context of completing the financing packages for both these important projects.

On the labour and manpower (or rather, womanpower) front, Women's Affairs Department Director Mrs. Inam Mufti held a morning meeting yesterday with a group of seven American women leaders from the AFL-CIO. Discussion centred around the experiences of American women within the labour movement, and possible means of cooperation on the technical level between the American unions and Jordan's emerging labour and women's affairs programmes.

Mrs. Mufti also held a meeting in the afternoon with officials of the Women's Affairs section of the American Labour Department, which also centred on means of technical cooperation, particularly in the field of vocational training for Jordanian women and girls.

Mrs. Mufti continues her talks on the matter in New York tomorrow morning when she meets with Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, the United Nations Assistant Under-Secretary for Women and Development.

U.S. sale of F-15s to Saudis in doubt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday the Carter administration has not made a final decision of whether to propose formally the sale of 60 sophisticated F-15 war planes to Saudi Arabia.

But he said that calls by a majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to delay the deal would be taken into account.

Mr. Vance was speaking to reporters after giving a private briefing to the committee on the Middle East situation. Senator Church and nine other members of the committee wrote to Mr. Vance on Tuesday asking that formal notification to Congress of the sale

Curfew imposed on riot-torn Tunis after day of general strike

TUNIS, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Tunisian authorities declared a state of emergency and ordered a curfew throughout the country today and announced that clashes between government forces and union demonstrators had left dead on both sides. Meanwhile automatic rifle fire continued to crackle through tear-gas clouded streets on the outskirts of the capital and its old city.

A number of people — possibly many — were reported to have been killed and many injured in rioting which erupted during a one day general strike affecting all of Tunisia.

The strike organised by Tunisia's General Workers Union (UGTT) was called in protest against recent attacks on trade union offices and the arrest of union members.

Despite the violence, the government contended that the national strike had failed and made no mention of rioting. But the government-controlled radio Tunis carried calls for blood donors.

The Tunisian cabinet met and, in an official statement, deplored the "premeditated acts of vandalism which have been perpetrated."

The statement said the cabinet had taken "the required urgent measures to maintain law and order."

Tanks deployed

Army tanks were reported seen in the southern Tunis industrial suburb of Negre where the strike stopped all industrial activity.

Heavy street fighting was reported, during the day with vans set on fire and windows smashed.

The headquarters of the UGTT union organisation were cordoned off by strong police forces and telephones were cut. The fighting, which caused much damage, was thought to involve gangs of rampaging youths who shouted political slogans while looting shops.

Bricks, broken glass and other debris littered the streets of the Tunisian capital in what was reported to be the worst rioting in Tunis since independence from France in 1956.

Armoured cars patrolled the city and helicopters flew low over trouble spots.

Police riot cars were attacked and their windshields smashed. Strike-related violence was also reported in other important Tunisian cities, including Sousse and Kairouan.

Most industrial production in Tunis was halted by the strike and many shops in the city centre were shut. It was impossible to say whether the shops had shut in support of the strike or in fear of the rioters.

The main food market however operated normally and buses were on the road carrying police guards.

Water, gas and electricity supplies were functioning and the strike organisers announced that they would ensure continuation of the services for humanitarian consideration towards the citizens.

The strike which was met with a government warning that people in key industries could be jailed for up to two years if they stopped work, follows the collapse of negotiations on wages and cost of living questions.

It also comes amid worsening relations generally between the country's sole union

and the government of President Habib Bourguiba.

Announcing the 24-hour stoppage on Tuesday, UGTT Secretary General Habib Achour said it was a "warning strike" in retaliation for attacks on

the trade union movement. Denouncing the strike as "purely political", the ruling Destour Party however accused the government-controlled UGTT of having deliberately opted for a confrontation.

South Lebanon shelling claims new victims

SIDON, South Lebanon, Jan. 26 (R). — Israeli-backed rightist gunners shelled the south Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh early today for the first time in two months, travellers from the area said.

The 45-minute attack on the market town, held by Palestinians and their leftist allies, wounded four people and caused heavy damage, they added.

Palestinians and leftists fired back from Nabatiyeh and nearby villages at rightist-held Marjayoun and Qle'a, in the eastern sector of the front.

But other parts of the volatile southern front were reported quiet.

There have been intermittent artillery clashes during the week, and Palestinian-leftist forces reported yesterday they had foiled a second attempt in two days to occupy the village of Biat, near the scene of the exchanges.

This week's fighting coincided with reports that both sides in south Lebanon had been receiving a flood of weapons since December.

In Beirut, an explosive charge was hurled at the premises of the pro-Libyan daily newspaper Al Safir yesterday, causing damage but no casualties, the staff said.

They said unidentified people in a speeding car threw the bomb, after driving up in the same car to ask where the newspaper office, was the staff added.

Somalis said to have captured Arab pilot

KUWAIT, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — A Kuwaiti newspaper said today that Somali forces battling Ethiopians in the Ogaden desert have captured an Arab pilot after shooting down his Ethiopian air force plane.

In a report from Beirut, the newspaper Al Anbaa said the pilot, captured last week, belonged to the armed forces of an Arab state in Africa. But it did not state his nationality.

Somalia has informed some Arab governments of the incident, it said.

Somali forces yesterday claimed to have captured several Cuban soldiers fighting with Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden war, but Ethiopian officials repeated earlier denials that any Cubans are involved.

There was no independent confirmation of the capture of the Cubans, but informed sources in the Somali capital of Mogadishu said the national news agency Sonna had been told the Cubans were being held in the northern Somali regional capital of Hargeisa.

Attempts by reporters to contact officials in Hargeisa to discover more details about the prisoners were frustrated when telephone communications failed.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has accused the Soviet Union of deliberately aggravating conflict in the Horn of Africa by a big airlift of arms to Ethiopia.

According to the New China News Agency report monitored in Hong Kong, Mr. Huang made the attack at a banquet in Peking last night given in honour of Burundi's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr. Albert Muganga.

"That superpower which is flaunting the sign-board of socialism Mr. Huang said is airlifting large quantities of personnel and arms to the Horn of Africa in an attempt to provoke a war on an even larger scale and create greater disturbance so as to fish in the troubled waters."

"Its aim is to control the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea straits and complete its strategic deployment for seizing

ing the oil resources there and carrying out its further expansion in Africa...," he added. Ethiopia meanwhile has asserted that three ships carrying Egyptian arms bought by Saudi Arabia to assist Somalia have recently arrived in the port of Mogadishu and that U.S.-made weapons are reaching Somalia "in an increasingly alarming frequency."

Abnormal radiation traced in N. Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (R). — U.S. and Canadian experts have found an abnormal level of nuclear radiation in an uninhabited area of northern Canada where a Soviet spy satellite dropped from orbit on Tuesday, a defence spokesman said today.

It was the first report of possible contamination from the Cosmos 954 satellite, which carried 45 kilograms of potentially lethal enriched uranium to power its small nuclear reactor.

A Canadian C-130 transport plane equipped with sensors making a low-level sweep over Canada's Northwest Territories picked up the radiation last night, and specialists on board said they were confident the radiation was not natural.

Canadian Defence Minister Barney Danson said today the find was either radioactive debris from the Soviet craft, or "we have one incredible uranium mine up there."

The experts on the aircraft had maps showing natural uranium deposits, and concluded the radiation came from another source.

Israeli deputy premier London for M.E. talks

IDON, Jan. 26 (AP). — Deputy Israeli Prime Minister Yadin arrived in London today and said the Israeli government still held out hopes for a Middle East peace settlement.

He had come to London to a (British Foreign Secretary David Owen) up to date the current situation in the talks, he said on arrival.

Mr. Yadin said he hoped Britain will continue to play a role in the talks, but that we need more time just now. It must be remembered that too much help will be harmful. Let's hope we can work out a settlement with the Egyptians with aid of the Americans."

He added: "Discussions between the two countries will begin next week when the

Egypt's Ghali to relay Sadat message to Tito

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (R). — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali leaves tomorrow for a mission to relay a message from President Sadat to Yugoslav President Tito.

Ghali told reporters he conveyed a message to President Tito from President Sadat but he declined to repeat its contents.

A semi-official daily Al-Ahram today said President Sadat had sent a message to President Tito in which the Egyptian leader said he had urged President Carter to start dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to continue his contacts with it at "this critical stage."

Ahram said President Tito also expressed his support for the Arab position and the need to reach a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Ghali, speaking to African envoys here today, said he was seeking a comprehensive Middle East settlement on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. Israel withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, for the security of the Middle East country and to the state of belligerence in the region, he said, was a prerequisite for peace negotiations.

FLO attends Foreign Ministry briefing

Mr. Said Kamel an official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation attended a meeting today of Arab ambassadors with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamel.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said today the ties with the PLO had never been broken and their representative was invited to the foreign minister's briefing today.

Following his meeting with the Arab ambassadors Mr. Kamel told reporters that Egypt would resume the talks with Israel "if Israel presents a new formula acceptable to our basic principles."

JORDAN TIMES

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It is time for Yadin to speak up

Mr. Yigael Yadin, leader of the one-time reformist Democratic Movement for Change, and now Israel's deputy prime minister in his capacity as Mr. Menachem Begin's junior coalition partner, has been dispatched to London for talks with British Foreign Minister David Owen on the progress of peace talks with Egypt.

Is Prof. Yadin being used as a messenger boy by the Likud prime minister, to relay messages for which Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan cannot be spared? One would think so, considering Prof. Yadin's statements in London to the effect that Britain's help is not being enlisted at this point to help smooth the path to a settlement, that Israel is relying on the United States for that purpose, and too many cooks will spoil the broth. Perhaps Mr. Begin wants Prof. Yadin out of his hair at this hectic time.

Which brings us to the point that the one-time idealistic Prof. Yadin, who had held out against Mr. Begin's offer to join the coalition government during protracted negotiations that dragged on for months, has been keeping a low profile and dancing to Mr. Begin's tune for all practical purposes. He is kowtowing to Mr. Begin's stronger personality and intolerance of any public expression of dissent with his personal views by members of the government. Yet the two men do not subscribe to the same ideological line. Perhaps Prof. Yadin has been intimidated by the results of public opinion polls that are conducted periodically to garner support for the hardline stance of Mr. Begin.

If his statements in London are to be credited, the DMC leader is seriously interested in the establishment of peace -- which will remain unattainable unless the Israeli leaders and public in general are shaken out of their sense of righteousness in refusing Arab demands and made to think twice about what peace means. It is time for Prof. Yadin to stand up to his own more liberal views and publicly demonstrate that not everyone is in agreement with Mr. Begin.

It is well and good to hope that the Americans can work out a settlement, it nevertheless remains true that people within the Israeli establishment must stand up to Begin and the Israeli public's tendency to self-indulgence, even though they do not personally see eye to eye with the Arabs -- if there is to be a serious chance for peace. If Mr. Yadin really wants peace, he will have to make a sacrifice for it.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, on Thursday, said the United States has undoubtedly played a leading role in getting the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks to resume again as suddenly it has become clear they would. The question is, however, according to what principles or conditions has it been agreed to resume the talks? Has Israel shown any willingness to compromise? We await a declaration of intentions in order to judge because we cannot believe Israel will ever agree to Arab demands just because the United States moved a "magic wand" in its face.

AL DUSTOUR said Israel is mistaken if it believes the new attempt to Judaize Jerusalem will change the Holy City's Arab character. Despite world condemnation Israel goes ahead with its latest plans against Jerusalem which make it clear that Israel intends to impose a status quo whereby the city will not be returned to the Arabs. We must warn of Israeli intentions, nevertheless, we are convinced that Jerusalem, with its Arab character, will be the key to any possible peace -- or war.

ACCOMODATION AVAILABLE

Six flats, each flat composed of two bedrooms, one sitting room, one lounge, kitchen, bathroom, boiler room in the house no: 111/92 6561 situated in parcel no. 402 at Akka Street, Jabal Hussein, Amman available for rent.

Please contact, National Construction Company (Pakistan) Limited, P.O. Box 9643, Jabal Luweibdeh, Amman. Phone 37853.



Trade exhibition takes to the road to cover the Mideast

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (JT). — The day of the itinerant salesman is returning to the Middle East. If Benn Brown is anything to go by. Instead of packing spices and exotic cloths onto camels Wing. Cmdr. Brown packed a range of home entertainment systems, car accessories and repair kits, domestic water purification equipment, reproduction French carriage clocks, rocket toy samples and lots of literature on new construction techniques for hotels, mobile homes, inflatable air houses and video-tape systems into a caravan and is towing them around the Middle East on a sales trip.

Now parked beside the Philadelphia Hotel overshadowed by the Amman amphitheatre, the caravan and two awning extensions form the Middle East Trading and Assistance on Projects group of companies (METAP) exhibition.

The travelling exhibition left Britain on Nov. 29th, spent six weeks in Cairo, sailed from Alexandria to Beirut and then drove through Syria to Jordan.

Accompanying Wing Cmdr. Brown is Sales Representative John McDonald and for this leg of the Middle East tour, Roger Fitch, Managing Director of Metap Hotel Management Consultants.

The exhibition will be doing a complete tour of the Arabian peninsula taking in Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia after Jordan. The exhibition will return to Amman in the Spring.

METAP, an Anglo-Egyptian joint venture is seriously considering establishing a regional office in Amman under Decree 48. Mr. McDonald, a young Irishman would head the office and premises have already been located on Jabal Luweibdeh. However before proceeding METAP wait to prove to themselves the viability of Jordan as a regional centre through detailed marketing research on this trip.

Wing Cmdr. Brown is a retired senior technical officer of the Royal Air Force with long service in the Middle East. He worked in Saudi Arabia and since 1969 has travelled extensively in the Middle East. Chairman of the METAP Group, he is the founder director of the companies. Other directors include Egyptian Fouad Karara and Abdul Aziz Amer who both served in senior positions with the Egyptian Air Force. Wing. Cmdr. Brown describes METAP's trading operation as an "export and confirming house" rather than a manufacturers agents. The company has been operating since 1971, dealing exclusively with the Middle East.

Amongst the diverse products the company is exhibiting are rust prevention sealants for cars, emergency windcreens and other "Get-I-home" products; a water propelled rocket toy which whizzes to 200 feet, at up to 100 feet per second, and then descends gracefully on a parachute. British made Fidelity radios and record players and of course the Astral caravan itself into which all this is packed.

Too large to carry around with them are the more substantial mobile homes, inflatable air houses which can be used for just about everything from warehouses to covered gymnasiums, and the plans for modular construction of hotels and schools. The hotel system is based on a turnkey package which METAP have put together adapted from the Scola system developed in Britain for speedy construction of schools by a consortium of eight local authorities.

With minor adaptations for climatic conditions the system is being used for the construction of a university campus in Qatar.

Roger Fitch says the company could put up a four star hotel of up to five stories 400 rooms, with central facilities including a swimming pool, nightclub, bars and restaurants in a year for around JD 4 million. "That turnkey price," he

goes on, "includes everything, right down to the pens and paper and accounting systems."

Mr. Fitch has twenty years in the hotel business including responsibility for organisation of new hotels for the Trust House Forte Group.

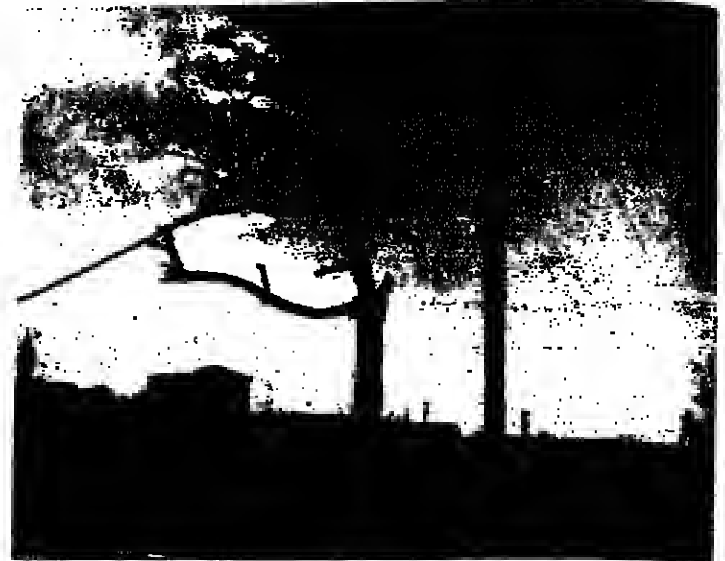
If it is only a hotel extension that is required -- more rooms without a central services block -- then it is even quicker and cheaper. Up to eight rooms a day at a cost of £8,000 per room, fully furnished can be assembled with the help of a 2 ton crane.

Jaffa--bride of the Arab coast revisited

Jaffa -- now famous as a brand name for oranges was formerly a thriving city known as the "bride of the coast." Remembered as a beautiful clean city, it was a home for literary figures and famous as an Arab cultural centre.

The orange groves were so extensive that one used to become dizzy from the heady scent of the blossom, remember the inhabitants.

The original orange groves have now vanished. Excavated for the foundations of modern Tel Aviv. The city is dead. The streets are dirty. The beaches from where fishermen used to launch their small craft are now Tel Aviv's junk yard.



The streets of Jaffa -- once a thriving city of 150,000 Palestinians -- now desolate.



The seafront at Jaffa -- once as beautiful as a head of shimmering blonde hair.

Advertise by mail In the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 3.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 3, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 9, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 4 for 40 words and JD 5 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash only to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times
P.O. Box 6710
Amman, Jordan

Advertisers in Jordan must pay in Jordanian dinars; those in Syria may pay in Syrian currency at the going conversion rate.

(write one word only per box -- please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

LAND ROVER FOR SALE

Land Rover Jeep car with short chassis.
In excellent condition. Ran 20,000 kms. only.

Call: Grand Palace Hotel, tel. 61121
between 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

METAP

Trade exhibition at Philadelphia hotel car park now open. Distributors required for following British products:

Music centres, car accessories, water purification, fibre glass fly screens, caravans, awnings and accessories etc.
Open 10:00-13:00 -- 16:00-19:00 hrs, daily

We can also discuss turnkey packages for hotels and holiday parks

مكتبة الامم

National News Roundup

Saudi educational delegation leaves

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — The members of the Saudi Educational delegation left here today for after a five-day visit during which they held talks with the Ministry of Education officials the strengthening of bilateral educational cooperation and toured a number of educational institutions.

Sharif Fawwaz receives French ambassador

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — The Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf received in his office today the French ambassador to Jordan.

Potato production interests Cabinet

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — The Cabinet today named two agricultural engineers, Mr. Khaled Menat and Mr. Amin Homrou from the Ministry of Agriculture, to represent Jordan in the four-day seminar on "the production of potatoes" to be held in Azmir, Turkey on April 24.

Industrial security seminar to open Saturday

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — The Labour Education Institute of Zarqa will hold a ten-day seminar Saturday to discuss a number of industrial security issues. 25 representatives of public and private institutions will take part in the seminar.

Yarmouk University to host biology education seminar

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — A seven-day seminar on biology in society will be held at the Yarmouk University on Saturday, under the auspices of the UNESCO, to discuss the teaching of biology at the Arab world. Representatives from Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Iraq, and Libya will take part in this seminar which will be organized by the Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali.

W. Germany to train JNA employees

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — The Director General of the Jordan News Agency Youssuf Abu Leil and West German ambassador in Amman today signed an agreement on technical cooperation under which the West German government will be responsible for training a number of JNA employees a year.

British Theatre expert arrives

MAN, Jan. 26 (JNA). — A theatre expert from the British Council, Mr. Ian Alfrey, arrived here today on a several-days visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Youth to advise on establishment of the Royal Theatre, which has been under construction for two years.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF CO.	Market Price	Volume	Opening Price	High Price	Low Price	Closing Price	Last Day	Last Price
Arab Bank for Development and Investment	200,000	200	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	—
Jordan Bank	100,000	20,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Jordan Development Co.	50,000	50	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	—	—
Arab Petroleum Co.	20,000	50	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	—
Jordan Cement Industries	20,000	70	11,150	15,200	15,150	15,150	15,150	15,200
Jordan Petroleum Co.	20,000	1,150	5,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	—

75 per cent of the share price.
Total Volume Traded, Thursday, Jan. 26: JD 22,224

Israel and South Africa: Unity in isolation

Editor's note: As the world takes stronger action against the apartheid regime of South Africa it is noted that relations with Israel are growing stronger. The following article, reprinted in full from the January issue of Middle East International, the similarities and compatibilities of the Israeli and South African states and shows how the world situation is uniting them in isolation.

By J. G. Calloway

Just over a week after the U.N. Security Council imposed its South African arms embargo in November, the Israeli Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Yitzhak Unna, issued a statement on Israeli-South African relations. Mr. Unna said that it was important that Israel and South Africa should retain their ties. Each, he said, was encircled by enemies, and it was therefore important that they should stick together. Mr. Unna has in fact been a key figure in the close relationship of military, economic and technical cooperation which has developed between Israel and South Africa over the past two years. His appointment as the first Israeli ambassador to South Africa was the first definite evidence of this, and was followed three months later by an "unofficial" visit to Israel by South Africa's Nationalist Party Prime Minister, Dr. Vorster. The essence of the Israeli-South African relationship, as defined by the Vorster visit (during which it was agreed to set up a joint ministerial committee, similar to that established between Israel and the United States) is cooperation, both through joint ventures and exchange arrangements. The United Nations report on relations between Israel and South Africa of August, 1976, having conducted an exhaustive survey of Israeli-South African relations in military collaboration, trade, investment, and cooperation in science and technology, concluded that the general basis for relations in all these spheres was a marriage of South Africa's raw materials, including the "raw material" of financial capital, and Israeli technical know-how.

Collaboration on arms

Collaboration on arms provides just one illustration of this. Recent measures taken by the South African government, which will give it the effective power to requisition any industrial plant it wishes for the

purpose of arms production, indicate that South Africa is in the position of being able to manufacture at home most of the arms she is likely to need on the basis of what she already has in her armories. At the same time, she is anxious to keep abreast of technical developments. Hence South Africa's supply of funds for a new version of the Israeli Reshaf warship. A number of the original Reshafes are already in service with the South African navy, and South African engineers and technicians have been watching over the construction of the new improved Reshaf in the shipyards of Haifa.

Hence also the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the field of armoured development. In return for providing the special steel Israel required for its home-produced Chariot tank, Israel has provided technicians to modernise 150 South African Centurions. And as long as Israel is herself protected from a Security Council arms embargo by a U.S. veto (it was, after all, only a change in U.S. policy which permitted the embargo on South Africa) she will probably not be too squeamish about quietly providing South Africa with small military items of highly-advanced technology, such as anti-guerrilla alarm systems, night vision devices and computers, as well as advanced small arms.

Energy cooperation

There are other key areas, so far completely outside the scope of international action, where Israeli-South African cooperation is growing. Energy is one field, in which contingency plans are being prepared by the two countries to cover a possible future termination of oil supplies. Both Israel and South Africa feel vulnerable here, due to their dependence on Iran, but South Africa possesses enough reserves of an alternative energy—coal—to supply them both. In 1976, South Africa signed a highly lucrative 10-year agreement for

the supply of coal to Israel. Israel's electricity-intensive economy is based on a power industry at present entirely dependent on oil, but there are plans for the conversion of oil-burning stations to coal, as well as for the construction of a major new coal-burning station between Haifa and Tel Aviv. Meanwhile there are other aspects of research and development in energy in South Africa which are likely to be significant in the event of an oil boycott. South Africa already has two plants producing oil from coal. South African scientists are to begin research on the generation of energy from sea motion, and are to explore the potential of solar energy. South Africa also has the world's largest reserves of uranium, and has developed her own enrichment process.

Thus, in withstanding actual or potential international pressure in the crucial spheres of arms and energy, South Africa and Israel obviously have a lot to offer each other as allies. However, some liberal 'South African Jews', as well as Jewish liberals in the U.S., question whether such an alliance should be cultivated on the grounds that Israel's international reputation as a liberal democracy, already under threat, is likely to be damaged beyond repair by a retreat into the laager with South Africa—a policy which, they feel, will prove to be a self-fulfilling prophecy. In fact, though, there is at the most basic political level a community of interest and feeling between Israel and South Africa which, given the appropriate international conditions, provides fertile ground for an alliance between the two states.

This basic similarity has always been felt more keenly by South African politicians than by politicians in Israel. General Smuts, the proponent of English-Afrikaner "fusion", had a strong personal sympathy for Zionism. But the most respectable representative body of Afrikaner opinion, the Nationalist Party under Dr. Daniel F. Malan, was concerned to advance the interests of the Afrikaner nation by following a policy of pragmatism. In the light of this, sympathy for Germany before and during the war as the enemy of Britain, and the anti-Semitism which arose among Afrikaners as a result, was not irreconcilable with the policy of support for the creation of Israel and the acceptance of South African Jews as part of the White minority followed by Mr. Malan

after his election victory over Mr. Smuts in 1948. An independent state in Palestine was now seen as the most effective blow against the British Empire for which the Afrikaners could hope, and Mr. Malan's wooing of the Jewish community within South Africa itself strengthened the Afrikaner band against the English-speaking pro-British section of the white population. But in adopting these policies, the Afrikaners discovered a deeper sympathy with Jewish aspirations as focused on Israel. As the post-1948 Afrikaner state was based first and foremost on a strong nationalist ideology, so too was the Zionist state of Israel.

Nationalist ideology

In terms of nationalist ideology, the accession of Menachem Begin to the premiership of Israel in last May's elections suggests that Israel may now have passed through a political watershed similar to Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party victory in South Africa in 1948. As the ideological heir to Vladimir Jabotinsky, the Zionist Revisionist leader who was Mr. Begin's political mentor until his death in 1940, the new Israeli prime minister has a very different idea of the state of Israel from that of his Labour predecessors. For Mr. Begin the accent is on sovereignty, statehood and the right of the Jews to hold sway over the entire Biblical homeland of Eretz Yisrael. This is a marked contrast with the secular, socialist-collective orthodoxy championed by the official Zionists, which has determined the broad outline of Israeli policy since 1948. It will also sound familiar to Afrikaners, who have always viewed themselves as a strong people with a mission as the collective instrument of divine purpose, entitled to their homeland by divine sanction, and for whom political liberty comes a poor second to the preservation of the state to which the nation gives rise.

It is not yet clear whether Mr. Begin, in implementing his concept of Zionist nationalism, intends to follow similar domestic policies to those which have been employed in South Africa by Mr. Malan, Dr. Verwoerd and Dr. Vorster since 1948. But Mr. Begin's talk of "cultural autonomy" for the Arabs within Israel, and of self-government with limited powers on the West Bank under a so-called "moderate" leadership, sounds ominously

like a policy for a Palestinian Bantustan. Both Dr. Verwoerd and Dr. Vorster have in the past spoken of Israel as a fellow apartheid state. Whether Mr. Begin's particular brand of Zionist nationalism will eventually result in Israel's Arab minority being treated in a similar way to South Africa's black majority remains to be seen.

External factors

Ultimately, though, the reinforcement of otherwise of the Israel-South African alliance depends on external factors. Regional détente—in the Middle East through some sort of peace agreement between Israel and her neighbours, and in Southern Africa by a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia and an end to "petty apartheid" in South Africa—may reduce the need for such an alliance. But a failure of U.S. policy in these two areas could, in contrast, lead to a heightened awareness in both Israel and South Africa of their isolation and at the same time their strategic importance to each other, protecting respectively Suez and the Cape Sea Route. Both countries have had nuclear programmes since the 1950's; in addition, as mentioned above, South Africa is able to produce its own enriched uranium. Generally, though, the Israeli programme is believed to be more advanced as far as weapons capability is concerned. The U.S. State Department is aware, according to some sources, of low-level cooperation between Israel and South Africa in nuclear technology, and there have been reports of an influx of Israeli nuclear physicists into Pretoria during the last eighteen months. Both Israel and South Africa have stated in the past that they will, if necessary, use all available means to defend themselves. It seems unlikely that an international situation demanding coordinated Israeli-South African nuclear action could ever arise without having developed into a superpower conflict first. But this particular marriage of South African raw materials and Israeli know-how, outside international control and acting as a destabilising factor in regions of serious tension will, if seriously pursued, give the impression that isolation together, against the rest of the world, is for both states preferable to the unpalatable political decisions which will otherwise have to be made.

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Karamanlis arrives in Brussels

Britain reiterates support for Greek membership in EEC

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis flew here today for a two-day official visit to press for Greek membership in the European Common Market. He was welcomed at Brussels Airport by the Greek ambassadors to Belgium, the Common Market and NATO, and immediately began talks with Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans and Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. Mr. Karamanlis will meet with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns and discuss Greece's special problems in the Atlantic alliance. Greece withdrew its troops from Allied Command when its military government was toppled in 1974, but remained in its Political Council.

Friday the prime minister will be received by King Baudouin and spend the rest of the day in talks with European Commission President Roy Jenkins and other top European officials.

One problem in obtaining Greek Common Market membership is that Greek farm products would compete heavily with southern French and Italian goods. However, a spokesman said Common Market

talks with Greece on farm problems probably will not start before next summer. Mr. Karamanlis is accompanied by the Greek Minister in Charge of Relations with the Common Market, George Kontogeorgis.

British support

Britain's support for Greek membership of the Common Market was reiterated during three-hour talks in London yesterday between Prime Ministers James Callaghan and Karamanlis.

Mr. Callaghan made it clear that Britain would like to see the Greek application for joining the nine-nation European Community treated separately from that of other countries seeking entry — Portugal and Spain.

A press statement from Mr. Callaghan's office said that the British leader expressed the hope that negotiations on the Greek application might start after the next meeting of the Common Market foreign ministers next month because Britain had always regarded Greece as an integral part of Europe.

Cyprus dispute

On the Cyprus dispute, the two prime ministers were agreed on the urgent need to find

a peaceful and permanent solution that would benefit the island's Greek and Turkish communities.

The British statement said that Mr. Karamanlis emphasized that his government was "ready and willing to do everything possible to help in the search for a solution."

Mr. Callaghan said he regarded it as a step forward that the new Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Bulent Ecevit, had promised certain proposals of substance regarding both the territory and the constitution of the Mediterranean island.

The British prime minister hoped that as a result of these proposals Greece and Turkey would be able to carry their negotiations forward.

"Meanwhile, the British government," said Mr. Callaghan, "would do what it could to help with all the problems facing Greece," the statement added. The prime ministers also discussed certain trade questions between their two countries.

Later they were joined by other British ministers and officials for a wide discussion covering NATO questions and the present situation in the Aegean — where Greece and Turkey have the dispute over territorial and sea exploration rights.

Athens unions stage 24-hour pay strike

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Seventy Athens trade unions staged a 24-hour strike today calling for 30 per cent wage increases. But labour sources said they registered only partial success in keeping away their members due to the late-ness in calling the strike.

The strikers are demanding minimum daily wages of 360 drachmas or \$10 dollars, plus the establishment of a five-day, 40-hour working week. The employers have stated that they can not accept more than 320 drachmas or \$8.9 as a daily minimum. The strikers also announced they considered the official leadership of the General Confederation of Labour incapable of promoting their interests.

Dayan accuses EEC of going back on promise to cut import duties

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday accused the European Economic Community (EEC) of reneging on its promise to cut duties on Israeli citrus imports.

The minister told the Knesset here that from Jan. 1, England, Denmark and Ireland had even raised duties on Israeli citrus.

Mr. Dayan said the EEC violated its agreement and that Israel demanded the immediate convening of the joint standing committee to discuss the issue. He said the main opponents of improved conditions for Israeli citrus were Italy, which feared Israeli competition, and France which looks after Moroccan and Algerian interests.

Chinese official visits Brussels for talks on trade increase with EEC

BEIJING, Jan. 26 (R). — A senior Chinese trade official left for Brussels today for talks on a trade agreement between China and the European Economic Community.

Mr. Sun So-chang, Director of the Third Bureau of the Foreign Trade Ministry, is due to arrive in Brussels late tomorrow after an overnight stop at Bucharest. The discussions with EEC officials are due to start next Monday.

Mr. Sun was recently promoted to head the Third Bureau, which deals with trade relations between China and Western Europe, the Americas and Oceania. He has travelled extensively as a deputy director of the bureau since 1971.

He told Reuters in an airport interview the Brussels talks — expected to last about a week — were mainly for discussions over the text of the agreement, which is designed to promote trade between China and the EEC.

There have been several preliminary rounds of talks, starting with the visit by an EEC delegation to Peking in the middle of last year. "We hope and we also believe that this time discus-

sions will be carried out smoothly. We think the agreement is a reflection of our relationship with the community," Mr. Sun said.

He said it was hoped that Foreign Trade Minister Li Chang would visit Europe for the formal signing of the agreement.

Asked when this would be, Mr. Sun said: "We don't know yet. It depends on this visit and also on the formalities with the community."

The data for signing the agreement would be one of the things discussed in Brussels by the seven-member Peking delegation.

Asked about the current trade imbalance with EEC countries in China's favour, Mr. Sun said: "It's only a temporary phenomenon that we have a surplus in our trade with the community. In the past for quite a long period we had a deficit."

He added: "We hope that after we have signed the agreement that trade will be increased." The EEC is currently China's second biggest trading partner after Japan.

OPEC oil price unlikely to rise before June ministerial conference, says spokesman

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — The crude oil price, now frozen at \$12.70 per barrel is unlikely to be raised prior to the next full ministerial conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Hamid Zahri, an OPEC department chief said today.

The conference is scheduled for June 15, but the venue is still undecided. At the ministerial meeting at Caraballeda, Venezuela, last December, the 13-member oil cartel failed to agree on fixing prices for 1978.

While at that time the ministers said a freeze during the coming six months was possible but not certain, Mr. Zahri now suggested in an interview the oil price would "in all probability" remain unchanged.

The chief advocate of a price freeze, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, at the last meeting said the glut of oil on the market imposed the continued freeze, but the situation has

changed somewhat in the last couple of months.

Before the Venezuela conference, consumer countries reportedly were stockpiling crude oil in anticipation of a price rise, the market has stabilised as demand for oil decreased.

Mr. Zahri said OPEC Secretary General Ali Jaidah is currently talking to the five major producing countries in OPEC — Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela — to prepare a Ministerial Committee meeting slated to open in Geneva Feb. 1.

The Ministerial Committee session will deal with "differentials" — premiums added to or deducted from the price of oil, depending on quality, sulfur content or nearness to consumer ports.

OPEC has tried for a number of years to streamline the premiums but so far has not arrived at a solid agreement. Several OPEC countries are known to have recently offered

oil with high sulfur content, less in demand for environmental reasons, at reduced prices.

Mr. Zahri suggested it was unlikely that OPEC member countries would arrive at a uniform production programme in the near future.

He indicated individual countries have increasingly geared output to the extent of their own oil reserves, production capacity and the varying need for foreign exchange funds to finance investment projects at home.

Another OPEC meeting will be held in Vienna soon, Mr. Zahri announced, with a General Committee discussing a joint natural gas policy of OPEC countries.

According to data released by OPEC, natural gas production worldwide in 1977 amounted to 1,637 billion cubic meters, with OPEC participating to the extent of 254 billion cubic meters, that is approximately 16 per cent of the total.

Nearly 80% of Indians live below official poverty line

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (R). — Nearly 80 per cent of India's 650 million people live under the official poverty line, Labour Minister Ravindra Verma said yesterday.

He told a national conference on unorganised rural labour that the figures made him shudder.

"The magnitude of this question is something which is shocking," he added. "When we meet in annual conference we talk of the magnitude of the problem whether we are social workers or trade unionists. Then we go back and forget this shocking nature of the problem."

Mr. Verma calculated the national poverty line at 55 rupees (nearly \$7) per head per month.

He said it was estimated that between three and five million people live as bonded labourers under conditions which "send a shiver down your spine."

Malta could go it alone with Libya if European countries won't help

Little more than a year remains before the seven-year NATO agreement giving Britain base facilities in Malta comes to an end. Prime Minister Mintoff has been busy lately trying to set up a deal with Libya, Algeria, France and Italy that will guarantee its status as a non-aligned state. But France and Italy now say they cannot help Malta financially and Mintoff has said he has plans for a deal with Libya alone if the European countries drop out.

By Joe Scicluna

VALETTA, Malta — A government plan to make Malta a neutral, non-aligned state in the middle of the Mediterranean with its status guaranteed and the island being economically supported by four Mediterranean nations, appears to have run into some difficulty.

Prime Minister Don Mintoff, determined that Malta will never again be a foreigner's military base, asked Libya, Algeria, France and Italy to support his idea and up to some time ago, there was every indication that the plan was on the way to realisation.

In June Mr. Mintoff told foreign journalists covering a conference of Progressive Socialist Organisations and Parties of the Mediterranean, that his talks in Paris and Rome had made progress.

He said he might soon be able to announce an agreement on the more substantial parts of an accord to come into effect when a seven-year agreement granting base facilities for British forces for which Britain and other NATO countries (including Italy) paid £14 million a year, would come to its end on March 31, 1979.

But at the end of 1977 Mr. Mintoff was talking in a different vein. He told parliament that, through Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, he had asked West Germany to help Italy and France with financial aid to Malta after 1979, since these two countries had indicated that they could not proceed to Malta's request for financial and economic aid.

Mr. Mintoff also put before

Herr Genscher what he called "fundamental points". Malta, he said, had a great desire for an agreement with interested European states on a status of neutrality.

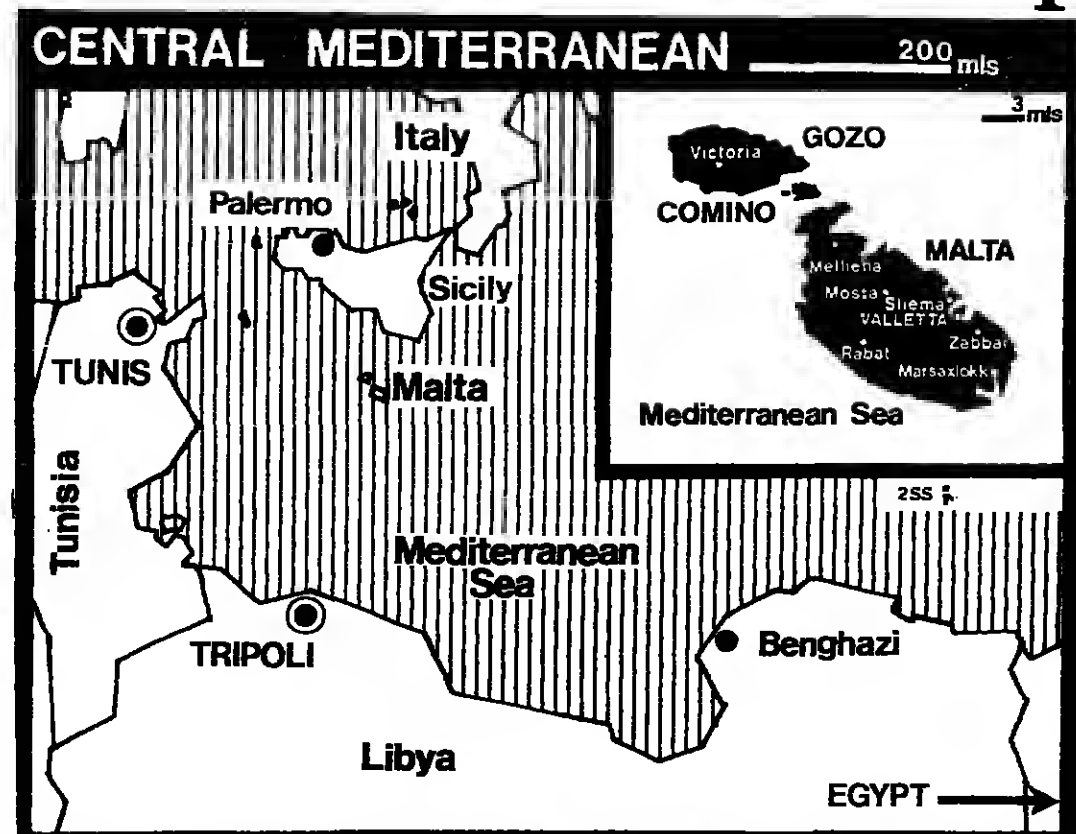
But this agreement had to be "eagerly supported" by the European community and must have economic support. Malta was not prepared to let more time pass for negotiations which had started years ago to reach a proper conclusion. What Malta was offering would benefit all and could only be realised if everybody carried the burden.

Then came the surprise. Malta, he revealed, already had plans for an alternative agreement with Libya if talks with European countries failed. He said: "It is very dangerous for Malta to wait more than it should to learn what European countries would do after 1979."

Mr. Mintoff later said the agreement with Libya was held in reserve and that Malta would take it if no agreement was reached with European states. Malta, he said, had every right to ally itself with Libya and he knew Italy would not like that.

It is generally believed that Italy was the country which worked hardest to ensure the signing of the Malta-NATO agreement in 1972 simply because it wanted to keep Malta from allying itself with the Libya of Col. Qadhafi who once offered union between the two countries. The offer was politely refused, but relations between Mintoff and Qadhafi remain of the best and the Libyans are still prepared to help Malta, even if they have to go it alone.

Many Maltese fear failure



by Europe to help would put the island firmly into Qadhafi's lap and sever its link with Europe to which the island belongs. Mr. Mintoff, in asking two European Mediterranean countries to guarantee Malta's new status, seems to value the European connection. Because of that, he has called on West Germany to lend a hand.

Mr. Mintoff has had soothing words from Herr Genscher, who at a meeting in September, took it upon himself to urge the EEC states and their allies to give, besides moral support, material guarantees to Malta to enable it to enjoy what he described as genuine neutrality after 1979.

He said West Germany was prepared to give its economic and financial contribution so long as it was joined by other interested Western countries. Mr. Mintoff said Herr Genscher had urged Malta to carry on

with its useful role as a bridge of peace between Europe and the Arabs.

Other unnamed foreign governments were trying to undermine Malta's efforts toward achieving its ends, Mr. Mintoff said. He even threatened to close the British base before the expiry of the agreement with Britain and NATO if he suspected that some government was making such pressure.

The Italians apparently took Mr. Mintoff's message swiftly. Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani said Italy was prepared to examine Malta's declaration of neutrality and "having taken notice, to agree to the proper ways for a new reciprocal collaboration." The French have not said anything yet.

Everything appears to hang in the balance. The next three or four months could be critical for Malta. It cannot afford

to wait. March 31, 1979 is rapidly approaching; the British continue with their run-down — an RAF squadron of planes used for watching the Soviet navy, was disbanded at the end of December, leaving only a squadron of Canberra aircraft on the island. The army has disappeared and the navy is rarely seen these days. The British, in any case, have said they no longer need a base in Malta.

NATO might think otherwise. It is much in their interest to keep anyone out of the island. If in 1972 NATO agreed to pay £14 million a year for an island which to them was of negative value, they could well, without appearing to do as NATO, do the same thing if only to ensure that Malta would remain well and truly neutral and non-aligned to the benefit of all and the advantage of none.

In the long hot summer of 1976, Britain was able to export supplies to make up for loss of capacity in France's hydro-electric stations.

The 2,000 megawatt link could in the long term be a method of sending "coal by wire" from Britain and saving France from importing some 500,000 tons of oil a year — at least until EDF's ambitious nuclear programme comes on stream.

The cost of the new link is comparable with that of a 2,000 megawatt power station. The cable would not need any large building; only small converter stations at Dungeness and Boulogne. The technique planned is that of using four pairs of high voltage direct current cable in 1.5 metre deep trenches on the Channel bed. The use of high voltage direct current means that longer cables can be used than with alternating current. The conversion from the a.c. systems on each side of the Channel is expected to be carried out in converter stations equipped with thyristor (solid state) valves instead of the larger mercury arc valves used in the present Channel link.

This d.c. power is also instantly controllable by modern switching techniques which enable the flow of big blocks of power to be switched on or even reversed in split seconds.

Norwegian-Danish scheme

British and French planners have been encouraged by the recent successful commercial operation of the longest undersea power link in the world — the 130 km. long twin electric power cable under the Skagerrak between Norway and Denmark. This realises a plan that had been discussed between the two countries for more than 50 years. The original idea was mainly to find an export market for Norway's abundant hydropower, but the drought last summer in Norway led to

two-way operation as soon as the twin cable was commissioned. Norway sends power to Denmark in response to the needs of her morning and evening peaks, which are the steepest in Europe. At night and weekends, power stations in Denmark provide Norway with up to 500 megawatt of off-peak power, through the 250 kilovolt direct current link.

The Norwegian system is entirely hydro-electric and the Danish utilities entirely thermal, so the two systems complement each other. The Norwegians reckon that completion of the cable enabled them to postpone the building of a 500 megawatt thermal power station which growth in demand would have required by the mid 70's.

A major obstacle to the scheme was the 530 metre maximum depth of the Skagerrak and 80 kms. of test cable was first laid in the Hordanger Fjord to develop suitable laying and repair techniques.

Construction of the £18 m. heavily armoured cable in a specially built factory at Halport in Norway proved to be the most expensive part of the scheme. The converter stations at Kristiansand in Norway, and Tjelle in Denmark's Jutland cost £9 m.

Each of the twin cables weighed 6,000 tons and each was made in one length, loaded on a ship of special design and then slowly lowered to the seabed.

The cable is so heavy that it cannot be picked up again in case of damage. Necessary repairs are made by blasting the damaged part of the cable asunder and then splicing in a new section from a miniature submarine. One cable can still carry current if it is not too badly damaged. The return current passes through the water.

There is already enthusiasm for doubling the capacity of this link by laying another double cable. The over head transmission towers on the land-based section of the run can already cope with the extra load.

Although the Norwegian demand for electricity is rising at more than five per cent a year, there are environmental objections to thermal, and even to more hydro-electric, stations. To meet these objections North Sea platforms with gas turbine generators and undersea cable connections have been suggested.

Repairs

Although submarine cables are as reliable as land installations, the severe environmental conditions in which they operate call for special construction. If repairs are required major operations have to be mounted.

One of the three Cook Strait cables, between the North and South Islands of New Zealand, was recently repaired by such an operation. The Cook Strait crossing, which has given many years of satisfactory service, consti-

ts of three 250 kilowatt cables laid in continuous lengths 1000 metres apart across the 40 km. of strait between Flamingo Bay on the South Island and Otteranga Bay in the north. Because one cable serves as a spare there was no interruption of supply during the repair.

The operation involved relaying the 10,000 ton bulk carrier Phoinix, which had transported and laid the cables in 1964, with as much as possible of the original cable-handling equipment.

Photia was positioned with the aid of auxiliary craft and the damaged cable was then found, lifted, and blasted apart. A 2000 metre length of new cable was used for the repair.

Although such repairs are necessarily lengthy and costly, the success of the Cook Strait operation proves that they are perfectly possible.

In Canada undersea power cables have been successfully installed connecting Vancouver Island with mainland British Columbia, and under the Northumberland Strait between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Tapping remote sources

The techniques developed for high voltage direct current transmission are of course not confined to submarine cables and are being increasingly applied to overhead transmission lines when the generating source is some distance from the consumption centre.

Some of the longest transmission lines have been commissioned in N. America, and also for the Inga Shaba and Cahora Bassa schemes in Africa.

There is a big future for high voltage interconnections as more remote power sources are exploited and as energy conservation makes it advantageous to link together the power grids of neighbouring countries.

When the Channel link is completed Britain's total capacity of more than 55,000 megawatts would be linked with the French system of comparable size and through that to other European countries. Such interdependence can prove an important energy-saver to the countries involved.

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U.S. dollar	312.00/314.00
U.K. sterling	611.00/615.00
W. German mark	149.10/150.00
Swiss franc	159.90/160.00
French franc	66.60/67.00
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.10/36.00
Japanese yen (for every 100)	129.90/130.00
Dutch guilder	159.10/159.50
Belgian franc (for every ten)	96.30/96.50
Swedish crown	67.40/67.50

Real kidnappers of Baron Empain demand undisclosed ransom

PARIS, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — The kidnappers of Belgian industrialist Baron Edouard-Jean Empain have contacted his family and demanded a ransom, French authorities announced today. The kidnappers have also provided proof they are holding the 40-year-old nobleman, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Interior. M. Gerard Berger, the ministry spokesman, did not reveal the amount of the ransom demanded for the safe return of the handsome heir to one of Europe's largest industrial empires.

Masked gunmen ambushed Baron Empain's car on Monday morning in front of his posh Paris apartment and then drove off with him in his own car.

The Interior Ministry said the contact was the first confirmed word from the kidnappers, though there has been a spate of anonymous calls claiming responsibility for the abduction.

The kidnappers ransom de-

mand did not appear to be of a political character, M. Berger said.

To prove they were actually holding the baron, the kidnappers provided a letter written and signed by him, sources said.

The ransom was said to be several billion old francs, which would mean in the range of \$5 million to \$10 million, sources said.

The Interior Ministry refus-

ed to give any details of the contact beyond its carefully-worded statement.

The baron's Empain-Schneider Industrial Group, with 150 companies employing some 120,000 workers world-wide, is involved in steel, shipping, banking, real estate and in the politically-sensitive production of arms and nuclear power plants.

This led many French newspapers to speculate the baron had been abducted for political reasons.

Numerous anonymous telephone calls, claiming to represent extremist political groups on both the left and the right, have been received by news organizations in France.

French authorities investigated each call but until today had repeatedly stated there was no substantive development in the case.

The only real clue until today appeared to have been provided by the baron's 62-year-old chauffeur, Jean Ropis, who told police and reporters he believed one of the kidnappers was German.

A team of American experts in radiation detection prepare on Wednesday to fly aboard a U.S. Air Force Boeing 707 from Las Vegas to the vicinity of Yellowknife, in Canada's Northwest Territories Province to help in the search for nuclear contamination there following the disintegration on Monday of a Soviet satellite in the atmosphere. (AP wirephoto)

Smith, black negotiators agree principles, move on to details

SALISBURY, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Black and white Rhodesian negotiators met again today seeking agreement on a time-scale for an interim government to oversee transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau have agreed to the principles of a new constitution, sources said.

There are built-in safeguards in the constitution for Rhodesia's 255,000 whites for the first ten years after the establishment of a majority rule government, including a parliamentary blocking mechanism.

The four leaders have now turned their attention to the mechanics of forming the interim multi-racial administration which would be charged with finalising the new constitution, deciding the composition of the armed forces and organising one-man, one-vote elections.

The rapidly developing consensus being reached in Salisbury comes just before Monday's meeting in Malta between U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, British Foreign Secretary David Owen, and leaders of the two black nationalist guerrilla movements, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, who have been shut out of the current settlement initiative.

Sources close to the talks said the four leaders had decided to refer the problem of the time-scale for the interim administration to their legal committees following widely differing views put forward at the last round of negotiations yesterday.

The sources said the leaders had agreed that the broad-based government should be tied with their agreement on the new majority rule constitution as a "package deal."

The overall agreement, said the sources, would be put to a full plenary session of the four leaders and their respective political party delegations for final ratification.

One source said that if there were no snags over the time-scale for the interim administration, a plenary session could be called on Friday.

Algeria slammed over Sahara

RABAT, Jan. 26 (R). — Moroccan officials consider that Algeria is trying to abort efforts to convene an OAU summit on the Western Sahara, according to the Moroccan news agency MAP. It said yesterday there had been a recent increase of "triumphalist communiques from Algiers about imaginary victories over the Polisario front in the Algerian capital about operations in the former Spanish Sahara, Gabonese President Omar Bongo has proposed that a summit be held in Libreville at the end of March, under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and grouping countries involved in the Western Sahara dispute. Algerian-backed guerrillas of the Polisario front have been fighting Morocco and Mauritania, to whom the territory was ceded jointly by Spain in February 1976.

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Teng in Burma on first trip since rehabilitation

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in Rangoon today for an official visit to Burma, China's official Hsinhua news agency reported. Hsinhua said Burma's President Ne Win and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha welcomed Mr. Teng at the airport. This is Mr. Teng's first visit abroad since he was returned last July to his posts of vice premier, vice chairman of the Communist Party and military chief-of-staff. The pragmatic leader had been ousted from leading positions twice by radicals in the party. Mr. Teng also was expected to visit Nepal en route home.

Kyprianou sole Cypriot presidential candidate

NICOSIA, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Greek-Cypriot leader Spyros Kyprianou was assured of a full five-year term as president of this island republic today, when he emerged the sole candidate at the close of nominations.

He is to be declared president by acclamation this evening, Information Ministry officials announced.

Mr. Kyprianou becomes president in his own right, after serving out six months of the remaining term of the late Archbishop Makarios, who died last August Mr. Kyprianou, as parliament speaker, was next in the constitutional line of succession.

Mr. Kyprianou has been supported by his own Democratic Party and the powerful Akel Communist Party, the two major political organisations in the House of Representatives.

As a gesture of solidarity with Mr. Kyprianou, Mr. Glau-

cos Clerides, leader of the Cypriot Democratic Rally Party, withdrew his candidacy last month during the kidnapping of Mr. Kyprianou's eldest son, Achilles.

The son, 19-year-old army Second Lt. Achilles, was released Dec. 18 four days after his captors had demanded amnesty for political detainees. The amnesty was never granted, the abductors collapsed and were offered safe-conduct.

"I can sacrifice my son, but never my country," Mr. Kyprianou said at the time.

Mr. Kyprianou, a 45-year-old British-trained lawyer, served 12 years as Foreign Minister under President Makarios, after the island gained independence from Britain in 1960.

Under pressure from the Greek junta in Athens, Mr. Kyprianou resigned in 1972 and shunned political activities for two years.

Cambodia blames its atrocities on us, says Viet official

HONG KONG, Jan. 26 (R). — Vietnam today accused Cambodian soldiers of murdering and dismembering Cambodian civilians and then claiming the atrocities were committed by the Vietnamese.

increasingly serious nature from Jan. 1-20, including attacks on An Giang Province using long-range guns.

The accusation was made at a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) by Ngo Dien, Assistant to Foreign Minister Nguyen Duc Trinh, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

New Bantu minister in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26 (R). — Prime Minister John Vorster last night appointed his reputed heir-apparent, Dr. Connie Mulder, to oversee the future of South Africa's 15 million blacks. Mr. Mulder, 40, who has held the powerful portfolio of Bantu Administration, Development and Education during two years of racial unrest, had earlier announced his plans to retire. A cabinet shuffle on the eve of a new session of parliament, Mr. Vorster's job has been split. Dr. Mulder will be responsible for Administration and Development, Education — the issue which set off riots and school boycotts — South Africa's black townships — goes to Mr. Willem Cruywagen, formerly Mr. Vorster's deputy. Mr. Vorster also announced that both "Bantu Ministries" will be instructed to choose new names acceptable to the black population. Bantu is an Afrikaans word originally meaning "people" but its use by the white South African government has made it despised by many who prefer to be called "black".

Indira Gandhi may have miscalculated when she caused recent split in Congress Party

The second split in the Congress Party caused by Mrs. Indira Gandhi has left commentators wondering whether this is the beginning of the end of the party that was founded 92 years ago and ruled India for 30. There are no immediate answers to the complicated political situation now existing within the party. Much may depend on how Mrs. Gandhi fares during the Shah Commission hearings in which she is a principal figure.

By D. K. Joshi

NEW DELHI — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's New Year gift to her countrymen was the vertical split in the 92-year-old Indian National Congress. It is the second divide in eight years. The first was in 1969 when she was the prime minister.

Can the Congress stand the shock of a division so soon

beginning of the fall of the great political giant? And for what reasons did Mrs. Gandhi resort to the drastic step?

It had become evident that Mrs. Gandhi could not have her way in the united Congress. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, party President, would not play second string to her.

True, he was her nominee after his ignoble electoral debacle last March? Is this the

for president in May 1977 and won against the former Chief Minister of West Bengal, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, only because of her intense lobbying, but afterwards he refused to be a figurehead.

In time Mrs. Gandhi discovered a group inside the Congress was taking shape which was apologetic about the 19-month emergency and admitted she committed grave errors. Mr. Reddy and Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan, opposition leader in parliament, joined hands against her.

Mrs. Gandhi wanted the Congress to take an uncompromising and militant stand, resist the establishment at all levels, in parliament and outside, and on all issues.

Mr. Reddy, Mr. Chavan and others believed that the Congress should play what they called a constructive role, judge issues on their merits and observe the rules of the game of parliamentary democracy.

They suspected Mrs. Gandhi's militancy was a cover to save herself and her son Sanjay from the consequences of their personal misdeeds.

They had very much in mind disclosures being made before the Shah Commission inquiring into the excesses committed during the emergency and the Jagannathan Reddy Commission going into the affairs of the Maruti Company involving Sanjay and former Defence Minister Bansi Lal.

Mrs. Gandhi first planned to capture the organisation by demonstrating her majority at the meeting last May of the party's National Council — the All-India Congress Committee (AICC). But she found Mr. Reddy hard to crack.

As elections to some state assemblies will be held in February she could not wait beyond the first week of January. She knew she would not have her way and her supporters would get a raw deal.

The other reason might have been the Shah Commission. She had refused to appear before it, but complied when legal summonses were issued.

She might have calculated that if she refused to appear and if it proceeded against her, which it did, any political

advantages would not go to her rivals. Her arrest and release earlier in connection with the alleged corruption charges sent a wave of sympathy for her throughout India, of which she could not take much advantage.

It is also possible she wants to say before the commission things which involve her former colleagues, including Mr. Reddy and Mr. Chavan, and this she could not do as a member of the same party.

Another reason could be that she believes that demonstrations against her in the south by rival parties strengthened her critics in the Congress. As a leader of an opposition party, she will now reap the advantages of the ruling Janata Party's anger against her.

In a bourgeois democracy — as in India — politicians have the tendency to jump on the bandwagon that they find moving. Certainly Mrs. Gandhi's bandwagon is not moving at present.

Maybe Mrs. Gandhi is banking on a different psychology. In 1969 the Congress was in power and its members looked up to the person at the head. Now it is in opposition and the psychology of party men would be to follow a leader seeking confrontation with the establishment.

Be that as it may, it is fairly certain that the number of those prepared to sacrifice for their principles, suffer privation and remain in the political wilderness is small.

The Congress led by Mr. Reddy admits its mistakes and is repentant. It believes it has washed off its sins by owing up to the party's crimes against India's democratic ethos and has earned its right to be in the political game.

Mrs. Gandhi's party does not admit she committed any basic mistakes. She seems to believe that what she did during the emergency was a historic necessity and broadly conformed to the needs of a backward economy.

A sort of guided democracy was for the good of India because it imparted discipline in all walks of life and lessened social tensions. The failure of her experiment was largely due to some mistakes which had

no relationship with the basic philosophy.

Mrs. Gandhi calculates that popular disenchantment with the Janata establishment will make the people have second thoughts about her leadership and programmes. She provided "the real alternative to the Janata Party's empty talk of freedom and democracy."

If the choice is between the two Congress Parties which will the people choose? Will they opt for Mr. Reddy's Congress, which refuses to carry the burden of Mrs. Gandhi's "crimes" but which she sees

as a party of collaborationists and opportunists who were her partners in all that was done during the emergency?

Or will they choose Mrs. Gandhi's Congress, which broods during the emergency and was the only alternative to the Janata Party, which is regarded by her erstwhile colleagues in the rival party as a party with fascist propensities and believed in one-person rule?

Or will they consign both Congress parties into the dustbin of history and search for an alternative?



SANJAY GANDHI



MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

World News Briefs

Execution of Saudi princess photographed

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — A young British woman, Saudi Arabia said he saw a princess and her commoner husband executed last year, and smuggled photographs of the execution out of the country, the Daily Express reported today. The newspaper published two pictures of the husband's death in square in Jeddah. Captions said one showed him receiving sword stroke and the other showed him dead. The execution of the princess was not pictured in the newspaper. News of the executions appeared last Sunday in the weekly Observer, which said Princess Mishal Bint Abdul Aziz, 23 and a student named Al Sha'ar eloped and married against royal wishes. The Observer reported that the princess was shot to death while her husband looked on, then he was beheaded. The Observer said the executions were ordered by Prince Muhammad bin Abdul Aziz, the woman's grandfather, who objected to her marrying outside the royal house of Saud. Mr. Barry Milner, a 25-year-old woodworker from Yorkshire, said he took the pictures with a small, cheap camera which he concealed in a cigarette pack.

Mrs. Bhutto's house arrest lifted

KARACHI, Jan. 26 (R). — The wife of former Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was released yesterday after 11 days under house arrest in the family's seaside villa in Kand No reason was given for the detention of Iranian-born Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, but it covered the period of the England-Pakistan international test cricket match. The military government also kept her under house arrest during the second test in Lahore to prevent any possible trouble after her appearance at an earlier match led to violent political clashes.

Arson, bomb in latest Italian violence

ROME, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — Ten buses of a suburban transport company were burned early today by arsonists in a parking lot on the outskirts of Rome, police reported. There were reported injuries. Police said Fascists claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to the Rome offices of the newspaper, Corriere della Sera. The caller said the attack was in retaliation for the death in Rome of three Fascists in clash with leftists early this month. "We hit a centre of power," police quoted the caller as saying. In another episode of political violence, which has taken four lives so far this year, police said two bombs exploded outside a National Police barracks Milan. The blasts damaged the building and destroyed a number of cars parked nearby. Police said the bombings were political motivated. No injuries were reported.

Recorder of crashed Indian Jumbo found

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 26 (R). — Navy searchers have covered the flight deck voice recorder of the Air India jet which crashed into the sea near Bombay on Dec. 31. The Director of Air Safety and Inspector of Accidents, Mr. V. Chappala, told reporters yesterday it was expected to help in determining the cause of the crash, which occurred shortly after the Boeing 747 took off from Bombay on its way to Dubai.

Ceausescu awarded Order of Lenin

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (R). — The Soviet Union yesterday announced the award of an Order of Lenin, one of the country's top distinctions, to Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu. The news agency said the president and Communist Party chief was being honoured for his contribution to Soviet-Romanian friendship and to mark his 60th birthday today. President Leon Brezhnev told Mr. Ceausescu in a telegram that his efforts to develop the traditional ties between their two countries were highly appreciated by Soviet people, Tass said.